Recruitment of Personnel through Employment Exchanges

2133. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals relating to strict recruitment of personnel in private/public sector through Employment Exchanges has been received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will accord approval to these proposals early; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (d) Government of Himachal Pradesh vide their Bill No. 4 of 1995 "The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Himachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1995 desired to amend the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 which is a central Act, primarily with a view to make compulsory recruitment in public/private sector through employment exchanges. The Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh and sent to the President of India for his assent.

Government of India did not favour the Himachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill being given assent by the President of India in view of the following:—

(i) In the event of the Amendment taking the form of the law, the very basic structure of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 will get changed because while under the existing provisions it is compulsory only to notify the vacancies, in the changed situation it will become obligatory on the part of the employers to necessarily make selection against the notified posts from amongst the candidates recommended by the employment Exchanges irrespective of whether the candidates recommended by the Employment Exchanges actually meet the requirements essential for filling up of such posts or not.

(ii) The Amendment is also to the effect that prior approval of

the State Government authorities would be required to fill up vacancies in case Employment Exchanges fail to sponsor suitable candidates.

In the fast changing liberalisation process on the economic front, such restrictive provisions will adversely affect the freedom of an enterprises in the public and private sector to manage their manpower efficiently.

(iii) In the event of the proposed Amendment taking the shape of law in Himachal Pradesh, the possibility of some other State Governments coming up with similar proposals cannot be ruled out. As the Act has been enacted by the Central Government, it is appropriate the various provisions of the Act remain uniform throughout the country.

Reservation for Chakma Tribe in All India Services

2134. SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chakma Tribe is entitled to reservation in All India Services against the Scheduled Tribe quota;

(b) if so, the number of Chakma employed under the Government of India against the ST quota; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING AND DEPARTMENT OF PENSION AND PENSIONERS' WELFARE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir. Chakma Community has been specified as Scheduled Tribe in relation to Assam in Autonomous Districts, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram and is entitled to consequential benefits available to Scheduled Tribes.

(b) No tribe-wise statistics are centrally maintained as the policy in vogue does not provide for reservation of a specific number of posts for a particular Tribe or Caste.

(c) Does not arise.